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The Indiana American.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

VOL. 6, NO. 19.] BROOKVILLE, IND., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1867. [WHOLE NO. 280.

Governor Morton's Speech to the Colored People of Georgetown, D. C.

[From the Washington Chronicle of April 18.]

Yesterday morning, the colored citizens of Georgetown met at the intersection of Green and West streets, and formed in procession under the direction of Clement Beckett, chief marshal, and Joseph Smallwood, Francis Lee, William H. Barker and John H. Ferguson, aids. The day was clear and beautiful—a lively breeze relieving the effects otherwise produced by the heat of the sun—while the streets, free from the mud of the previous day, were just damp enough to prevent the dust from rising.

The procession was formed in the following order:

Chief marshal and aids.
King's Band, of Georgetown.

Citizens of Georgetown, six hundred in number, under the marshalship of George Jackson. In this part of the procession were carried several banners, bearing the inscriptions: "Oh, sing unto the Lord, for he has done marvelous things;" "Righteousness exalts a nation;" "The glory of the Lord has risen upon us;" "Thou art my king, O God; command deliverance for Jacob;" "When the righteous ruleth, the people rejoice;" "Rejoice, for the Lord is king, for He has triumphed gloriously;" "Behold, what manner of love the Father has bestowed upon us;" "Rise and shine, for the light has come;" "Peace and good will to all mankind; "It is good thus to give thanks unto the Lord;" "Good will to all; malice to none."

Then followed a carriage, containing Daniel G. Muse, Secretary of the Convention, and George Coakley, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

A large chariot containing several young ladies, drawn by six handsome horses, with red, white and blue plumes, the chariot also being ornamented with flags and evergreens intertwined.

The meeting was very large, and there were several speakers of distinction. The speech of Governor Morton is thus related by the *Chronicle:*

SPEECH OF SENATOR O. P. MORTON, OF INDIANA.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: You have met to-day in the exercise of liberty and in the enjoyment of political rights. The occasion upon which you have assembled is one of great importance to you, and will be to your descendants and to the whole country. Five years ago yesterday President Lincoln gave his approval to a law which forever abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, and made of many of those who are assembled before me free men and women. Two years and two days ago Mr. Lincoln perished by the hand of an assassin. His death was the work of the rebellion, and thus passed away one of the best men the world has ever known, one of the greatest benefactors of the human race—a man who will be known through all history as the friend of mankind. [Great applause.]

A war which was begun to establish and perpetuate slavery, by the mysterious dispensation of Providence ended in the destruction of slavery and in the enfranchisement of the enslaved. God overrules all things for his own purposes; and perhaps there never was in history a chain of events more clearly indicating the presence and manifestation of Providence than the chain of events which led to the war, its prosecution, its termination, and the destruction of slavery.

That war which was so full of horrors, which carried mourning to so many households, which has piled up such a mountain of national debt, was, nevertheless, an unmixed blessing to the colored people. [Applause.] It gave to them an opportunity of establishing their manhood on many bloody fields, and by their high courage, their devotion, and their moderation in victory even to win the respect and admiration of their enemies. [Applause.] It gave them an opportunity of displaying intellectual and moral qualities which had always been denied to them by their masters.

Your position, however, is one which is now full of embarrassment. Many of you have suddenly passed from slavery to the enjoyment of civil and political rights. You have much to learn; and I, in common with the great mass of this nation, have been gratified to discover that you are trying to learn in good earnest; that your newly acquired liberty has not been abused—has not been used for the purpose of license, but for the purpose of instruction; and I am glad to say that you are proving to the world that you intend to qualify yourselves to make useful, patriotic and intelligent citizens of this great Republic. [Applause.]

You are called upon now for your votes; opposing parties will claim your suffrages, and it will become an important question to you and the whole country how your votes shall be cast. I was somewhat amused yesterday morning, in opening the columns of the National *Intelligencer*, to discover an address published by the Democratic Conservative Convention to the voters of Washington, and I desire to call your attention briefly to the language of this address. After addressing themselves to the white people, they speak as follows:

"To the colored portion of our population we say in good faith that we are their real friends. We have lived together in the same community, and understand each other better than those who are unused to this association of interests. That which is for our good is for yours. That which benefits us benefits you."

Now, in determining this question how you are going to cast your votes in the future, ask yourselves who have been your friends in the past? [Applause.] Who was it that gave you your liberty? [A voice, "The Republican party," and applause.] Who was it that gave you the right of suffrage? ["The Radicals."] On the other hand, who was it that enslaved you for generations, that bought you and sold you, that separated husband and wife, parent and child? ["The Democratic party."] When you have answered these questions you will know how to vote. [Cries of "Yes," "Yes," and enthusiastic applause."]

Again, further on the course of this address they use the following language:

"We hope that you will not allow yourselves to be deceived by their false philanthropy, [meaning the Radicals] * *

"We have no interests which are in opposition to yours. We favor your moral and intellectual culture, and stand ready to aid you, according to our means and power, in the attainment of those means necessary for the well being of all men."

When was it, and how was it, that they aided you in moral and intellectual culture? When was it that they used their means or employed their property for the purpose of giving you education? [Shouts of "never, never."] In the slave States they showed their great desire for your intellectual and moral culture by prohibiting you by law from learning to read or write; by making it a criminal offense to teach a colored man, woman or child to read or write. ["That's so."] You must live in peace, on terms of kindness and justice with these people; but when you come to bestow power, be sure to bestow it on your loyal friends. [Cries of "We will, we will," and great applause.] If those who have not been your friends, and who have not been loyal, ask you for your votes, you must tell them to show their faith by their works, and you must give them time to establish to your entire satisfaction the sincerity of their repentance. [Applause.]

Now, I will tell you where your true interests lie, and you understand this perhaps just as well as I do—first, in cultivating a love and absolute devotion to the Union of these States. It was the Union that gave you liberty, and the Union alone can preserve it. You must encourage and protect immigration from the North, and from Europe. You must encourage all men to come among you; to take up their residence with you. They must have absolute and perfect protection for life, liberty and property. Above all, you must encourage education. If this generation is able to do nothing but to educate their children, and prepare them for their duties in life, it will have done well. The intelligence, the education of your children must stand to them in place of worldly advantages. In the Southern States your late masters own nearly all the property; but the colored people, by industry, by intelligence and by enterprise must win for themselves a large portion of that property hereafter.

I remarked in the beginning that there was a mysterious providence in all the events of this war. Starting out to establish slavery and make it perpetual, and with the declaration that slavery was to be the corner stone of the new confederation, it has resulted in universal liberty and the acknowledgment of those great truths of the Declaration of Independence—that all men are equal and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. A war for slavery led to a war against slavery. The attempt to make slavery immortal gave it its mortal wound. The continued disloyalty of the late rebels after the war was over, led to the necessity for raising up a new loyal population that should sustain the Government. The rejection of the constitutional amendment offered in 1866 as a basis of settlement to the rebel States led to universal suffrage in 1867. [Great applause.]

And now the great example which has been set by the Congress of the nation in establishing universal suffrage in the late rebel States must prevail with all the Northern States where universal suffrage does not yet exist. When the Congress of the nation has given suffrage to the colored men of the plantations, it cannot be refused to the far better educated and more intelligent colored men of the Northern States. When the Representatives of the Northern States have by their votes conferred suffrage upon the colored men of the Southern States and of this District, they cannot deny it to the small number of colored men in their own midst. The question of universal suffrage in the Northern States, therefore, can scarcely be considered an open one. It will be settled in favor of equal rights and of equal suffrage in a very short time, I have no doubt, in all the States of the North. [Applause.]

Let me say to the colored men of the District of Columbia that they occupy a favored position. They occupy a responsible position to their brethren on the plantations. Bear in mind that you are far better educated here, as a mass, and that your opportunities of learning are far superior to those of your brethren on the plantations. You must labor for their education and enlightenment. You must send your agents among them to instruct them in their duties, and to prevent them from falling a prey to the men who but recently owned and oppressed them. [Applause.] I have no doubt that you intend to do your duty by them. I am glad to see the enthusiasm that prevails among the colored men of this district and other portions of the country. It is an augury of good results in the future.

I do not desire to continue the bitterness of feeling that now prevails between the loyal people and those who have been disloyal; I would that all the wounds of the Republic were healed up; but bear in mind that you are not called upon, neither here nor anywhere in the South, to show your willingness to forgive the injuries of the past by elevating your old oppressors to office. [Applause.] You can show your willingness to forgive the wrongs that you have suffered for generations in other ways and by other means than again elevating them to rule over you. ["We won't do it."]

I have already spoken longer than I expected to. I wish I had an address prepared that was worthy the occasion. The great event that you celebrate, your emancipation, must ever be the greatest event of your lives, and the dearest to you and your children.

You must learn to love liberty, not as a selfish possession, not simply for yourselves, but to love it as a principle, to love it as the great inheritance of mankind, without distinction of race or color. [Applause.]

I thank you for the kind invitation to address you to-day.

Governor Morton then retired from the stand amid the enthusiastic applause and cheering of the assemblage.

SENATOR SHERMAN IN NEW YORK.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, was entertained by the Union League Club of New York on Thursday evening, on which occasion he spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: We have now founded an empire strong as any in the human family. We entered into the recent war to maintain the Union, and make it yet stronger, greater and more powerful than ever before. We entered into the war to prevent the extension and domination of slavery. Thank God, slavery and all its numerous attendant evils have now disappeared. We are now a homogeneous people with common institutions, and all the signs of the times show that our late enemies are soon to make our victory complete by marching to the ballot box with their slaves as their fellow citizens in this great republic. I look upon the recent action of Congress as the settlement of the war, and I believe that all the questions which sprung out of the war will soon be happily decided. Our contest, however, is not yet ended. When we commenced the war we desired to preserve our country; it still remains to harmonize conflicting interests and develop its resources. We are now extending our territory, and recently we have rounded it by extending it into the frozen ocean. In connection with this last question, it is not improper for me to say that in my judgment every question that affects the North American continent is simply a domestic question, to be determined and settled by the people of the United States. America has ceased to be, as an American statesman thirty years ago declared it then was, the field for European statesmen. It is clear that our people, and they alone, are to rule this whole continent. We have at this time a great many questions before us, but they are simply matters of domestic economy. We have questions of finance; we have to get back as speedily as we can to specie payments, and to make our promises to pay as good as the promise, and no doubt that will be done in time. We have a great many other questions to be decided, and for a time, gentlemen, our interests must be concentrated upon matters that are going on abroad. We can now occupy very much the position of an Englishman, who viewed with great pleasure the depredations of the Alabama upon our commerce; we can now look upon the events transpiring abroad as spectators, and not as actors. The logic of events tends plainly to the formation of great nationalities. We have seen, within the last few months, a new power springing up in the foreranks in Europe; I refer, of course, to Prussia. Contests may spring up between France, Prussia, Great Britain and other nations; but these cannot effect us in any degree as the late war for the preservation of the Union did. Such strifes may, perhaps, disarrange our business relations, but this will only be a temporary evil, and they will, in time, be re-established. In my judgment recent events demonstrate beyond doubt that there are two great nations now looming up to dispute the future history of the world, and they are Prussia and America. France will doubtless be always brave and potent, and will probably control a large portion of South-western Europe, and Great Britain will maintain for a long time its old influence; but Prussia is to be the great European Power of the future. There is only one more topic upon which I shall address you to-night. The Paris Exposition is an industrial movement, intended to advance the interests of all the people of the world. In my judgment, Americans have not taken a sufficient interest in it. I believe the result of this Exposition will be to vastly increase our commerce and to promote our industry. One of the great objects to be attained through the Exposition will be the uniformity of weights, measures, currency standards of value. This, I think, will promote commerce, and will be a vast benefit, especially to the city of New York. I propose to sail for Europe on Saturday next, to do what I can to promote this great object. [Applause.] The industrial interests of all nations must be made to harmonize. The time is not far distant when all the nations of modern Europe will be more akin to each other than the provinces of France were to each other five hundred years ago. I have no doubt that there will arise a brotherhood among nations more intimate than the brotherhood which existed between the States of this Union fifty years ago. The tendencies of events are to break down all the barriers that have hitherto existed between nations, and to make all Christian nations one great brotherhood. The result will be to induce in Europe the adoption of republican systems of government in which all the people governed shall take part in the government. I know, gentlemen, that this is not the proper time or the proper occasion for me to make a set speech. My friend here who introduced me has opened a large field of discussion by complimenting the recent Congress. Perhaps I ought to say of that Congress, of which I was a member, that no political body ever had more difficulties to deal with than the 39th Congress, which has just expired. At the very beginning of the session we were quite unexpectedly brought into collision with the President of our own choice. If we had then yielded to the evil counsels that prevailed with Mr. Johnson we should by this time have had the rebellion restored, and war by this time might be again desolating the country. I tell you, solid men of the city of New York, that the action of the Thirty-ninth Congress, which has become often called a Radical Congress, was conservative of all the great interests which were involved in the struggle. If we had yielded, the rebellion would have been a success instead of a failure. It was, therefore, necessary to reorganize society in the Southern States. Moderate and reasoning men complained at one time that Congress was seeking to prevent reconstruction instead of promoting it. But after the experience of the last two years, I feel justified in saying that if we had been in too great a hurry we should have had to commence the strife over again. Only yesterday I received a letter from Gov. Brown, of Georgia, stating that the movement toward reconstruction in the Southern States is going on happily, and in season they will acquiesce in the measures proposed by Congress. If such is really the case, and I do not doubt it is, there will soon be a full and complete settlement of all the difficulties between the North and the South. Within a few years from this time the Southern States will be, I believe, the most radical States in this Union. We have some illustrations of this in the history of Missouri and Tennessee. On the other hand, I believe the most conservative States in the future will be New York and Ohio, who still cling to their prejudices, even after the reason for them has ceased. I do not, then, gentlemen, anticipate any further trouble between the North and South. The present Congress, I have no doubt, will be as prudent and conservative as the last. When I use the word conservative, I mean, of course, to conserve that which is good and to destroy that which is bad. It is idle for any man to say that we should be governed by the wisdom that prevailed a hundred years ago. Alexander Hamilton and George Washington were men of mark, and far in advance of their time, but the wisdom of masses of men is greater than the judgment or wisdom of any single man, and the enlightened spirit of our age and generation is wiser than Washington or Hamilton. I believe that the movements inaugurated by the Thirty-ninth Congress will stand as landmarks to guide and direct this country, and will be as celebrated as the movements of the Continental Congress. The Thirty-ninth Congress will, I believe, receive, as it deserves to receive, the same eulogiums that are properly bestowed upon the measures of the Continental Congress. I hope at the end of this Congress we may have in this country from thirty-five to forty millions of people, the freest and most enlightened in the world, inhabiting a territory extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Russian—no, it is no longer the Russian, but the American ocean. All this vast people will be a homogeneous nation, with kindred institutions, with no sectional difficulties or discords. Sometimes it is said that differences upon questions of tariff and finance and taxation may arise between the East and West. These differences will, however, disappear, because every man of judgment must feel that the time has now arrived when the statesmen of America must meet all financial questions in a generous and liberal spirit, and resolve to levy taxation to raise revenue, and for no other purpose. It must be perfectly understood that we impose burdens upon the people only to preserve the national faith. We have issued greenbacks, and we must make those greenbacks equal to gold and silver, and the day for the resumption of specie payments will not be delayed one day beyond the time when the people are able to return to the oldest standard of value known in the world—gold and silver. I know that among the business men of New York there is a great deal of tremor and anxiety about what may be done in Congress in reference to this matter. But when you remember, my friends, that the members of Congress are only the representatives of constituencies from all parts of the country, and that they represent the people and the people's interests, this anxiety must be greatly allayed. The great body of the people are represented by men of their own choice, who are guided and governed by the same interests that control them. There is never any danger, therefore, in this republic, of the representatives of the country doing anything that is intrinsically wrong. There never was any danger of it. There may be differences of opinion among members of Congress about matters of policy; but Congress will certainly never do anything to impair the public credit or imperil our national existence. [Great applause.]

Things Worth Remembering.

A bit of glue dissolved in skim milk and water will restore old crape.

Half a cranberry bound on a corn will soon kill it.

Soft soap should be kept in a dry place in a cellar, and not used until three months old.

Bed bugs are kept away by washing the crevices with strong salt water, put on with a brush.

An inkstand was turned over upon a white tablecloth; a servant threw over it a mixture of salt and pepper plentifully, and all traces of it disappeared.

Picture frames and glasses are preserved from flies by painting with a brush dipped into a mixture made by boiling three or four onions in a pint of water.

Doctor W. says: Make mush of white cornmeal, stirred in boiling water (salted) to the thickness of cake batter; boil two hours slowly. Eat for supper, with milk or molasses, and you will sleep soundly and get up without a headache; for breakfast, slice and fry the cold mush, or bake it on a bake plate.

Many a true heart, that would have come back like a dove to the ark after its first transgression, has been frightened beyond recall by the savage character of an unforgiving spirit.

Spring has Come.

I know it by the hyacinths
Which now begin to blow,
And flitting voices strangely sweet
And tremulously low,
By something purer in the sun,
And softer in the air,
And holler in the twilight stars,
That Spring will soon be here.

The almanacs are well enough
For gardeners and for cooks—
I seek the seasons in the sky,
And find them by the brooks;
I hear them on the breezy hills,
And, in the hollows, see
The token-flowers and signs that speak
Their messages to me.

And thus I glean from gleaming isles
Of sunset in the West;
From wavings of untiring wings
That will not go to rest;
From spells of fragrance spiced afar,
And peeping spears of green,
And silver bugles in the wind,
The advent of a queen.

I know it by the hyacinths
Which now begin to blow,
That winter, on his icy bed,
Is dead, or nearly so,
And soon will come, with flaxen curls,
Led by the laughing hours,
The blue-eyed daughter of the Sun,
In glorifying showers.

A Short Love Story.

A writer in the London *Standard* tells an amusing love story. He says:

"Look, now, at this elegant Daumont and at the young and fine lady reclining as a tender flower at the side of her mother. Several cavaliers caracol near the doors of the carriage. They are pretenders to her hand, for she is a rich heiress. Mlle. Zenobie has too long cultivated innocent flirtation; she was fond of the homages which followed her everywhere—in town, in *villegiatura*, and in the ball room. Such is her candor that she is afraid to lose her court by marrying. It is why she has hesitated, retreated, declined till now. At last the day has arrived when she must bow to the will of her family. An opulent uncle has sworn that he will not leave her a centime were she not to marry during the present winter. "You have your *etrennes*," says that unmerciful uncle, "only when you shall have made a choice, and tell me the name of the *heureux coquin*.

"'Bring your present to-morrow morning,' answered Zenobie, smiling.

"Then the uncle echoed the oracle; the pretenders were more languishly amiable than ever, and four of them dared to ask her hand.

"'Whom will you choose?" asked the uncle.

"'The first I shall meet with in 1867.'

"Of course, Mlle. Zenobie told no one where she was to spend the evening. It was a Scotch custom celebrated by Walter Scott that Mlle. Zenobie renewed, when solicited to choose a husband. She said to the pleiade of her lovers, 'I will marry the one whom I shall see the first in 1867.'

"The four pretenders had followed her to the gate of her mansion, and they placed themselves in ambush to see if she would go out during the evening. After two mortal hours passed in observation and in the chilliness of the night, they came to the sensible conclusion that the race would fairly commence only the next day; and they agreed to abandon so fatiguing a post, and to take the field each on his own ground.

"Aurora had scarcely let fall through her rosy fingers a few rays upon the first dawn of the new year than each lover had arrived from different ways at the entrance of the mansion.

"'Let us begin the attack,' said they, 'let us advance in one line; let us go in, though it is rather early to pay visits.'

"And they knocked and were admitted. Zenobie's mother, who had not been put in the confidence by her daughter, was rather astonished at those early calls, but the fine boxes full of bonbons the visitors offered her, cut short her reflections.

"An hour passes, but Mlle. Zenobie does not show herself. One of the lovers could not conceal his uneasiness, and asked if the ladies had spent the night at a party. 'No,' answers Zenobie's mother; 'but about midnight my daughter felt unwell, and it is why she is not yet down.'

"'We hope that her indisposition is not serious.'

"'Not in the least. Zenobie, however, has been frightened at it, and she insisted on being attended by a physician. As our medical man lives a long way from here, she suggested that Mr. Rodolphe, our young neighbor, should be called in.'

"'Did he come?'

"'Yes; I could not refuse my daughter's wish.'

"'But M. Rodolphe has not yet got his diploma; he is but a student.'

"'That did not matter much; the indisposition was not at all dangerous.'

"Zenobie's uncle then entered the drawing room, and said:

"'I have just left my niece; she is reasonable; she has made her choice, which I approve of. Moreover, the fulfillment of a pledge was in question. She was sworn to choose among all her lovers the one whom she would first meet with in 1867. When this new year begun—when the belfry sounded the last stroke of midnight, M. Rodolphe was at her side.'

"'Well,' said the mamma, smiling, 'I am completely reassured as to my darling's health.'

"The four hunters of portions are now beating new bushes."

Modern Definitions.

Water—A clear fluid, once used as a drink.

Dentist—One who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people.

My Dear—An expression used by man and wife at the commencement of a quarrel.

Lawyer—A learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemy and keeps it himself.

Policeman—A man employed by the corporation to sleep in the open air.

Doctor—A man who kills you to-day to save you from dying to-morrow.

Author—A dealer in words, who often gets paid in his own coin.

Editor—A poor wretch who empties his brain in order to fill his stomach.

Jury—Twelve prisoners in a box to try one more at the bar.

INDIANA.

Historical Review, Social and Political—Important Facts, Not Generally Understood, Considered with Reference to the Early Character of the State—The Progress of the Last Ten Years, Its Cause and its Consequences.

KOKOMO, IND., April 13.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Nothing in reference to Indiana is less definitely understood outside of the State than the cause of its comparatively slow growth up to the year 1860. It has been simply taken for granted that, inasmuch as we were far behind Ohio, Michigan, and not even keeping pace with Illinois, of whom we had several years the start, we were a sluggish, non-enterprising people; and the name Hoosier for many years suggested little abroad except "corn dodger," "pork and beans," and Democratic ignorance.

Now, it so happens that soon after the cession of the North-western Territory to the United States, certain North Carolinians, Virginians, Tennesseeans, Kentuckyans, and South Carolinians, of the primordial type, were so taken with what they "hearn" of "the Ingeany," that they migrated thither in prodigious abundance. They brought with them rifles, chopping-axes, skillets, frying pans, packs of hounds, together with crude Democratic notions of free trade, etc., and settled chiefly in the southern and central part of the State. They organized our Territorial Government, locating the capital at Corydon in the pocket. They were a people distinguished rather for kindness of heart than for clearness of head. While their praiseworthy hospitality has been the theme of numerous poetical pens and tongues, it has ever to be admitted that beyond a little "crap o' corn," a "few shoats" for the year's meat, plenty of wild game, an occasional fox-chase, a round log cabin with clap-board doors and without windows, they had no visible aspirations.

Holding supreme sway through the Territorial period, they were, when the time arrived for the organization of the State, so largely in the majority that they furnished both body and soul to our early State Government. They, as might have been expected, framed a constitution, not highly promotive of social progress and material development. For many years they continued to shape the policy and direct the course of Indiana, and during the entire period of their supremacy no considerable advance was made.

While all of this was true of the Hoosier State, Ohio, Michigan, Northern and Central Illinois were being settled by immigrants from New York, Pennsylvania and the New England States—people almost as superior in enterprise and intellectual resources to the early settlers of Indiana, as the early settlers of Indiana were superior to the aborigines; men who brought to the development of their adopted States an appreciation of the value of machinery, of internal improvements, of the education of the masses; men reared in a sound political school, possessed of a practical knowledge of true economy.

It is but reasonable to expect that out of such material as this States of the most progressive order may be organized, while it cannot be expected that a State constructed from "Mock's Old Field," "Beard's Hatter Shop," and "Dobson's Cross Roads," in the days of their primitive parity, should move rapidly onward. A State settled like Ohio was settled, having Eastern energy, Eastern talent, Eastern Whiggery, unobstructed by South Carolina Democracy, deserves little credit for keeping clear of debt, establishing public works, public schools, and a reputation which will invite immigration and capital. On the other hand, a State settled as Indiana was settled, with Southern lethargy, Southern ignorance, and Southern Democracy, deserves great credit if, in the course of a century, it gets out of debt, and begins to talk about free education and public improvements.

But, thanks to the spirit of the age, the Hoosier State has, in less than half a century freed itself from bad politics, established its solvency beyond a doubt, provided itself with a system of free schools the superior to which can hardly be found on the continent, made incredible progress in the development of its resources, thoroughly wiped out the stain put upon its military character by a Democratic Colonel in Mexico, and made a reputation of which any State might well be proud.

To our assistance in this great work of regeneration and improvement came, at an early day, the irrepressible Yankee and the equally irrepressible Buckeye. The old settlers who came to Indiana in carts, whose wheels were without tires, drawn by horses geared in rope traces and shuck collars—those antiquated clay-eaters who, upon meeting a stranger, cried, "I'm from North Carliny, Chatham County; am a guine to the Ingeany Posey County. Whar're you a guine? God bless you, give me a chaw tobacker"—one by one dropped off, leaving sons who, although by no means very progressive, were far more easily impressed with new ideas than their sires.

By the year 1860, we had a sufficient number of Yankees, Yorkers and Buckeyes to enable us to throw off that immense burden of Democracy under which we had so long groaned. That great Executive, Governor O. P. Morton, was elevated to the Gubernatorial chair; the State finances were straightened out; the State militia was so efficiently organized, and, despite strong traitorous opposition, so successfully hurled against the rebellion, that the name of Indiana became a synonym of all that is great and glorious in warfare.

Ever since the first election of Abraham Lincoln the Hoosier State has been steadily advancing in public improvements, in education, in politics, in wealth, in reputation, in power.

And still on, right on, we go—a little behind Ohio in liberal politics, it is true; but nevertheless, on the high road, and in the right direction.

The teachings of the last ten years have worked wonders in Hoosierdom, and the example of the noble Buckeye Legislature will certainly be followed by the Legislature of this State. That class of men who believe that a party to be successful must base its actions on the broad principles of justice and equal rights, is greatly on the increase. Expect soon to hear of Indiana going by an overwhelming majority for manhood suffrage.

PRYER.

A New Theory of the Tides.

The phenomenon of the tides has only been recently attributed to the moon, but the theory of the tide on the side of the earth opposite the moon has never yet been satisfactorily explained. Professor Sullivan, with other geographers, explains it as owing to the body of the earth being drawn away by the attraction of the moon, leaving the water behind as a tide. But a young Canadian author, Mr. E. S. Wiggins, now claims the honor of having discovered the true theory, as appears from a recent article in the Picton Times.

After showing the futility of the idea that the earth is drawn toward the moon by such a small body, which, however, it never approaches, he gives the following explanation: "On looking at a map of the world, it will be seen that two great ridges of land, on nearly opposite sides of the earth, formed by the great continents, intersect the watery world, from North to South. Now, the moon passing transversely over these in her western course, owing to the rotatory motion of the earth toward the east, creates a tidal wave in the Atlantic, extending along the meridian of Western Africa and Europe. This follows the moon westward, but can continue no further than the coast of the New World. Here, from the resistance it receives, and its tendency to seek an equilibrium, it is reflected back and is recrossing the Atlantic by the time the moon has originated a similar wave on the opposite side of the earth in the Pacific."

This, he thinks, is plainly proved by the fact that, as has long been a source of marvel, the tides never appear but once every twenty-four hours South of Cape Horn; or the Cape of Good Hope, owing, he opines, to the continents not extending far enough South to reflect the tidal wave. All this seems plausible, when it is considered that in the mid-ocean the tides never rise higher than five feet, and that they are always later on the eastern coast of Great Britain than on the western, which all admit to result from the motion of the tidal wave toward the East.—[Toronto Leader.

Child Stealing.

On Wednesday of last week, two children aged six and seven years, respectively, were stolen from David S. McClain at Cumberland, in this county, by a boy apparently about twelve years of age. When the children were enticed from home they were thinly clad, and in their bare feet. Their leader compelled them to follow him by threatening their lives. The trio were overtaken by Washington Duncan between Cleveland and Charlottsville, some twenty miles from home, on Friday, having been absent nearly three days and two nights. The child thief stated that he was taking the children to Chillicothe, Ohio, to make gypsies of them. He gave his name as Joseph Wright, and had bestowed the names of Charles and Albert Wright on the two little fellows he was carrying off. This is a new phase of burglary.—[Indianapolis Journal.

The wife-whipper is in New Albany. The *Ledger* of that ilk says:

There is no punishment too severe for a man (we mean a brute) who whips or abuses his wife. Mayor Sanderson, we are glad to know, holds to the same opinion; and when a wife-beater is brought before him he always gives the scamp the full benefit of the legal penalty for his offence. A man who will abuse his wife, drunk or sober, is too mean even for a penitentiary; and a law should be passed punishing all such offences with banishment to Russian America, or some other out of the way boreal region.

If twenty grains make a scruple, how many will make a doubt?

He who asks no questions at all is queer; but he who asks many questions is the *queriest.*

Never boast. It is the sign of a weak and vain mind, even in children. The boasting boy is never thought of much account among his companions. True worth is always modest.

As physicians once used the gall of hyenas to cure disorders, so God employs the rage of tyrants to reform communities and states who have fallen into luxury and corruption.

"Your handwriting is very bad indeed," said a gentleman to a young college friend who was more addicted to boating and cricketing than to hard study; "you really ought to learn to write better." "Ay, ay," returned the young man, "it is all very well for you to tell me that; but if I were to write better, people would be finding out how I spel.."